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# OLNEY SUCCEEDS GRESHAM.

PROMOTED TO BE SECRETARY OF STATE.

JUDSON HARMON, OF CINCINNATI, THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL-HIS FIRST INTIMATION

OF THE HONOR TO BE CONFERRED ON

HIM RECEIVED BY TELE-

GRAPH YESTERDAY. Washington, June 7 .- At 5 o'clock this afternoon the following appointments were an-

nounced at the White House: SECRETARY OF STATE, RICHARD OLNEY,

of Massachusetts. ATTORNEY-GENERAL, JUDSON HARMON,

It was no surprise in any quarter when the announcement was made that the Attorney-General, Mr. Olney, had received a Cabinet promooffice of Secretary of State. Since the death of Mr. Gresham it was said in circles inspired by nearness to the Administration that no member of the Cabinet had been more in accord with the views of the President than his Attorney-General, who has more than once stated, with

no little emphasis, in Cabinet meetings a doctrine for the foreign policy of the Government that met with the cordial approval of every member around the Cabinet table. Mr. Cleveland, in deciding to appoint Mr. Olney to the charge of the State Department, has only carried out an intention resolved upon promptly after the death of General Gresham, and his consultations with leading Democrats as to a proper appointment have been meagre. His determination was expressed at a Cabinet meeting of last week, and while there were rumors affeat that

Mr. Olney would not step higher in the official family, a review of his services in the few but vastly important cases laid before the Justices of the Supreme Court in the session just closed impelled a strong sentiment in Administration circles that the President would be likely to demand his services in a higher station than that of Attor-

Assistant Secretary Uhl would most undoubtedly have been appointed to a Cabinet place in the slate rescheduled by the vacancy made by the death of General Gresham, save for the fact that the President will not dispense with his services

The appointment of Judge Harmon to succeed Mr. Olney was a veritable surprise, and had not been considered in the discussion concerning the probabilities of Cabinet changes resulting from Mr. Olney's change of desk. The few who speak of that appointment with knowledge of the appointee are not lax in their encomiums

It was a surprise to everybody, but when his name and cereer were looked into, general indorsement was in evidence everywhere.

Secretaries Herbert and Smith were the only Cabinet meeting to-day Secretaries Carlisle and Lamont and Postmaster-General Wilson, who been away for the last few days, were among the first to reach the White House,

Cincinnett June 7 - The news that Judge Judson Harmon had been appointed Attorney-General by spread so rapidly that before 6 o'clock his office in the St. Paul Building was besieged with callers A more popular man does not live in Ohio. He is known by all classes, and, though his life has too elated to forget the old friends whose friendship was all they could bestow. At the bar he practitioners. He has been fearless yet considerate in the practice of his profession. Trickery has never been one of his methods, and while on by lawyers to practise such methods before him. As a result of such a life, his last success has made his friends jubilant, and as he had to leave the city for Columbus to-night, Mrs. Harmon is receiving many congratulatory calls and message:

engagel upon a letter to the President. A few hours previously he had accepted the offer by wire. He was naturally feeling good, and his appearance indicated it. He stated that until this morning he had not the remotest idea that intimation he had was a message from the President, received about 26 a'clock, asking if he would accept the position. He consulted his

"I considered the offer," said he, "as a call to duty. I am a Democrat, and if I can be of service to the party by becoming the Attorney-General it is my duty to do so. It was with such a conception of my duty that I responded favorably. I will go to Washington in a few days, and will assume charge of the office as soon as practicable. The work is, of course, directly in the line of my profession, and will be congenial." Judge Harmon is the senior member of the firm

of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly, who probably have the most lucrative law practice in Cincinnati. He is one of the "young men" of the city, though forty-nine years of age. He is about six feet two inches in height, athletic in appearance, and well preserved, though his hair is slightly tinged with gray. In any assembly he would attract attention. He is regarded by bench and bar of Hamilton County as an able, broad and learned man, whose appointment is taken by all as a compliment to the State and bar, as well as being a fit recognition of the worth of one of the soundest lawyers in the State. Personally Judge Harmon is a charming min. Democratic to the core, he has never had the alightest patience with anything or anybody in the

Democratic to the core, he has never had the slightest patience with anything or anybody in the smallest degree tainted with foppery.

Judge Harmon comes of old New-York stock. And members of his branca still live in and around Jefferson County, in that State. Others more remote live at Suffield. Conn.

The father of the new Attorney-General, the Rev. B. F. Harmon, moved to Ohio in the early forties. Judgen was born in this (Hamilton) County on February 3, 1848. He attended the Schools of this county, then went to Dennison University, a Baptist school, at Granville, Ohio. In 1866 he was graduated from there, and three years later was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School. He then formed a partnership with R. T. Durrell, and practised law till 1876, when he was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court. He served on the bench for four months, when he was unseated in favor of Judge Cox by the Ohio Senate, before which a confest was made. He returned to his practice, forming a parinership with Judge S. N. Maxwell.

In 1878 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and in 1832 was re-elected. In March, 1887, he resigned, when ex-Governor Hoadly and Judge Edgar M. Johnson went to New-York, and formed the firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly, as successors to Hoadly, Johnson & Colston. In June, 1870, he was married to Miss Olive Scobey, daughter of Dr. W. H. Scobey, of Hamilton County. He has two children.

Iwo children.

Judge Harmon will not sever his connection with the firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly, and at the expiration of his term as Attorney-General he will return to Cincinnati.

SKETCH OF MR. OLNEY'S CAREER.

Mr. Olney's career in National politics dates from his appointment as Mr. Cleveland's Attorney-General. Before that time his reputation as a General. Before that time his reputational be-lawyer and a Democrat had scarcely spread be-lawyer and a Democrat had scarcely spread be-yond the borders of Massachusetts, his native years he spent in the Depart-Before that time his reputation as a yond the borders of Massachusetts.

Blate. In the two years he spent in the Departing his personality most forcibly on both the Pres-dent and his colleagues in the Cabinet; and amid

whelmed the Administration since July, 180, he has easily established himself as the sounce t. the most courageous and most successful of the he has consistently maintained his independence and authority as the responsible head of an executive department, and his sturdy and vigorous self-assertion has had the natural effect of greatly strengthening public confidence in his ability and sagacity. For more than a year past Mr. Olney has been looked upon as the most capable



RICHARD OLNEY.

and influential member of the Cabinet; and no re visory council, consequent upon Secretary Greshpromote him to the first place in rank and dignity as well as in responsibility and influence

lies in his prompt and effective use of the Federal power to crush out the lawlessness which apanted the Debs railway strike of 1804. The Attorney-General grasped the danger of the situaation and boldly stretched the Federal authority to its utmost limit in restoring order. Every step in the Government's programme is understood to have been prepared by Mr. Olney and accepted without hesitation by the President; and among the many political and diplomatic blunders of be said to shine as the one entirely creditable per pursued by Mr. Olney, and has confirmed his the ory that, although the means he adopted to meet the emergency of 1894 were rather novel and untried, they were still strictly within the authority vested in the General Government by the

tice has not been called upon in the last two years to meet many serious problems. Early in his ad-ministration Mr. Olney rather pointedly criticises the Federal Anti-Trust law, and practically gay notice that he did not expect to enforce it duris

notice that he did not expect to enforce it during his term. Within the last three months, as chief law officer of the Government, Mr. Oliny has been defending the Cleveland-Wilson income tax before the Supreme Court. It is not known whether or not the Attorney-General ever really indorsed the principle of taxation of incomes except by the method of apportionment among the States. His advocacy of the unpopular law was perhaps as effective as could have been expected, and its millification by the Supreme Court should be taken more as a rebuke to its authors and promoters than to the legal authorities called to its defence.

In the Cabinet, however, as has already been said. Mr. Olney's influence has extended beyond his own department, and he has had a voice in settling many of the questions which have vexed the Treasury and the Department of State. In the State Department especially it is believed he will find the work both familiar and congenial, and he will, it is hoped, bring to the consideration of the country's diplomatic problems something of that independence of character and spirit which has been so saily lacking in that quarter for the last two years.

Before entering the field of National politics Mr. Olney had served one term in the State Legicature of Massachusetts and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Attorney-Generalship of that Sixte. Some years ago a sext upon the Supreme Rench of the State was offered to him, but he declined it He also was prominently mentoned as a candidate for the Chief Justiceship of the United State Sampreme Court to succeed Morrison R. Waite in preme Court to succeed Morrison R. Walls it politics he is an odd-time Itemscrat, but he was unable to support Butler for Gaverine. He did no take a prominent part in the last Presidential campaign, but rendered effective service to Mr. Cleveland in an unobtrusive manner. As a lawyer Mr. Oiney's success has been that of a counsellor rather than that of an advocate. He has long represented some of the most inductual interests of New England at the borr of his rather State as well as before the Supreme Court of the United States. When he entered the Cabinet of President Cleveland in 1835 he was probably the best-paid lawyer in New England. He had been in practice at the Boston nence, though not much newspaper fame, as attorney for a number of great railroad corporations including the Boston and Maine, the Chicago, Burlington and Quiney and the Atchison, Topeks and Santa Fé. His theome from these sources was said to be \$50.000 a year.

The new Secretary of State comes of Furitan stock. An ancestor, Thomas Oiney, who came from England and settled at Salem, Mass. in 1725, was one of the close companions of Roser Williams and was one of the close companions of Roser Williams in founding the town of Providence. The father of Richard Oiney owned and managed cotton mills at Oxford, Mass. and also changed in hanking. His mather was a Sigourney, descended from French Huguenots who fied from France to this country. Mr. Giney was horn in Oxford in 1815. He was graduated from Brown University in 1856, and from the Harvard Law School in 1855. He married Agnesdaughter of Judge Benjamin F. Thomas, which whom he studied law. They have lived of recent years at Boston, with a summer healer of recent years at Boston, with a summer home at linearity say, near Gray Gabes, the summer testience of the President.

Mr. Oiney is a man of literary attainments and tastes. Although a close student, he is a lover of outdoor sports and is a good horseman, an enthusiastic tennis player and a skiffel angler. He is a man of medium height and read

# THE WASHTENAU ALL RIGHT.

San Francisco, June 7.—Advices from Coronel, Chill, state that the steamer Washtenau, from New-York for this port, which was recently reported wreched in the Straits of Magellan, has ar-

# INVESTIGATING THE COLIMA DISASTER.

San Francisco, June 7.- The official fevestigation into the Collma deaster was begun this afterno-From the testimony of the sterekeeper, A. K. ers. From the featmony of the Harson, it is probable that the cargo shifted below. They admitted that the cargo shifted below. They admitted that the versel careened over to starboard and righted, and that next time she went ever she would not right. It is thought the cargo below shifted on the first roll, and that the weight prevented her from

# ---RECEIVER FOR A LITHOGRAPH CONCERN.

Boston, June 7.—The appointment of Colonel J. P. Jordan, of Publice, Jordan & Co., as receiver of the Beacon Lithographic Company, has been made by the United States Circuit Court, on petition of Francis H. Raymond, of Cambridge, The Peacon Lithographic Company is a New-Jersey corporation, organized about three years and The Habilities are said to be \$130,000, with assets of about \$75,000.

St. Louis, June 7.-A dispatch to "The Chronicle from Lagrange, Mo., says: "The body of Colonel Edward Moore, of Carten, was found swinging from a tree on his latd opposite that city the morning. He was a fugitive from justice. Tw morning. He was a lugitive from justice. Two weeks ago he went home intoxicated and with a sword tried to kill his uffe and children. A warrant was issued, but he fled. Colonel shoore was, during the war, a staff officer, and at the battle of Shioh General Grant paid him a glowing tribute for his bravery in delivering a message. He was a prominent member of the G. A. R. and known all over the country."

# LANCASTER BUSINESS MEN IN TROUYLE.

Lancaster, Penn., June 7.-Executions agaregat-Shirk & Sona, proprietors of the Stevetis cotton mills of this city, and also extensive clear manufacturers. The liabilities are very heavy and will

Two executions aggregating \$23,200 have also been issued against Abram Hirsh and B. W. Hirsh, of this city. Abram Hirsh has for years conducted a millinery and notion store in this city, and B. W. Hirsh was proprietor of a livery stable.

A BARBER DECIDES TO KILL HIMSELF BECAUSE HE WAS ORDERED TO SHUT UP HIS

SHOP ON SUNDAY. George Amberger, a barber, thirty-six years old, illed himself by cutting his throat with a razor at Il o'clock last night in his apartments in the rear of shop, No. 25 Devoe-st., Brooklyn, Amberger had been despondent for some time on account of poor business, and on Sunday, when he was obliged to keep his shop closed, he decided to kill himself and brooded over the matter unt. last night, waen he summoned up courage to end his life.

### DID THE CREAM PUFFS MAKE THEM ILL!

MYSTERIOUS SICKNESS OF HOBOKEN PEOPLE-THEY SAY IT WAS CREAM PUFFS, BUT THE BAKER SAYS ORANGES AND BEER.

Mrs. Catherine Schreiber, of Pifth-st., near Bloom field-st., Hoboken, yesterday sent her daughter Lizzle, nine years old, to the bakery of Charles Seyd, No. 56 Washington-st., for some cream puffs. These were eaten at breakfast, and an hour later Lizzle became ill. Soon afterward Josle and Wille, two younger children, were seized with cramps, just as Lizzle had been, and Mrs. Schreiber sent for Dr. Francis B. Grew, of No. 616 Garden-st. The physician applied a stomach-pump, and the three children were relieved. Dr. Grew had been away from Mrs. Schreiber's house only a few minutes returned and found William May, a coustn of Mrs. Schreiber's husband, and Joseph Schreiber, a brother, suffering in the same manner. The same

poisoning, but he took some of the cream puffs and a portion of the contents of the stomachs away

### A GENTLEMAN STOWAWAY.

ARDOUN AND HIS SERVANT COME TO PORT ON THE PAYSON TUCKER.

wo stowaways, who had taken refuge on board the barkentine Payson Tucker, from Portland, Me. port. One of them was an excitable Frenchman, who announced himself as M. Daniel Alexis Ar-

go, and that his father was a dealer in brandy, forts in other fields promising greater rewards in other fields promising greater rewards is more substantial recognition of his abilities, told the skipper that he was an athlete, had ended Mont Blane without a guide, fought his yover the Jungfrau, and organized a number walking parties among his friends, innily, he said that he had determined to take in around the world without any money, which thought was an American fad. During the voythe man of letters refused to do any work on yeared even refusing to peel potatoes for the k

When taken before Commissioner Senner on Ellis sland, M. Ardouin showed his French passports and press notices complimenting himself as a Island. At and press notices complimenting himself as a notable writer. He was locked up, with his negro travelling companion, as a pauper.

## EXPELLED FROM SIEVENS INSTITUTE.

PRESIDENT MORTON TAKES PROMPT ACTION AGAINST OFFENDING MEMBERS OF THE

oming freshmen appeared to take their insisted that the freshmen take off their hats to them. A freshman refused, and several of the

A GRAND JUROUS COMPLAINT.

OVER THE CASES OF ACCUSED GAMBLERS.

Grand Jory handed up the indictments it had

I do not know as I have a right to say anything to this Court in reference to the knows of the Grand Jury, but I wish to express my dissatisfaction with reference to one matter, namely, their failure to ledit certain parties charged with the rime of gambling and keeping gambling devices in the city of Rochester. I feel the evidence was sufficient to heller them, and that they should be held for trial. The District Attorney perhaps will know better in regard to the efficiency of the evidence than I, and I refer Your Honor to him. Justice Werner turned to District-Attorney Foresth and asked what he had to say. The District-

Justice Werner turned to District-Attorney Foreight and asked what he had to say. The District-Attorney replied that he inought the evidence was sufficient to warrant indictments.

Juror Manning, resuming, said he deeply respected that the business associations of some of the Grand Jurors was such as to lead them to look lightly upon crimes of this character. Justice Werner then said: "I think the least the Court can do is to order that the matter be presented to the next Grand Jury."

It is said that there were nine men of the Grand Jury who were interested in the sale of liquor, and Juror Manning charged that these men prevented the indictment of the gamblers.

PROF. MOSES COUGHLY TREATED IN MEXICO San Francisco June 7.-The "Daily Report" publishes a story about the treatment of Professo Bernard Moses, of the University of California, by Mexican officials. Professor Moses left here Mexico a short time ago, and on reaching a small town over the border was met by the leading official, who selzed and had him taken to juli. notwithstanding the vigorous protests of the pro-femor, who is well versed in the language of Mexico. The official gave him to understand that he was taken into custody as a defaulting bank casaler. On the following day he was taken out of prison, removed to the notel and locked in. After a short time, however, he was released. Mr. Mores is professor of history and political economy at the university, and the author of several leading works.

CLOSE OF THE ARBITRATION CONFERENCE. Mohonk Lake, N. Y., June 7.—The conference on aridiration ended its session at the Lake Mohons. House this creating, when the question of enlicing and educating public option in favor of a peaceful settlement of international contraversies was discussed. Addresses were delivered by W. G. Hub-Robert Treat Paine, Dr. Austin Abbott, Aaron M. of principles was adopted, and a request was pre-ferred that our Government take steps looking to the consummation of a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. The

closing address was made by the chairman, John B. Garritt, in which he congratulated the conference in the character of the work accomplished. The conference manifested its sense of uppreciation of the great service rendered by A. K. Smiley, to whom the inception of the conference was due and who had so hospitably entertained the entire body, numbering 150 delegates. Mr. Smiley, in reply, made a brief address and informed the continuation of the confinuation of the confinuation of the confinuation of the confinuation adjourned amid manifestations of enthuliasm and encouragement.

Grand Rapids, Mich. June 7 .- At to-day's session Hend, Ind., presented resolutions denouncing the Armenian atrocities in the name of Christendom and asking the United States Government to take some action. The resolutions were adopted and a copy ordered sent to President Cleveland.

END OF THE PROTRACTED TRIAL IN OYER AND TERMINER.

JUSTICE EARRETT'S CHARGE-COLONEL JAMES'S

MONY OF SCHLESSINGER AND THE NEW WITNESSES FOR

The jury in the trial of Inspector McLaughlin retired at 11:55 p. m. yesterday, and at 1:05 returned with a verdict of "Guilty."

Justice Barrett was summoned from his private room at 1 o'clock, and precisely five minutes afterward the jury filed into the box. Inspector McLaughiln was as pale as death. The clerk, Mr. Carroll, asked the foreman, Miller, if they had agreed upon a verdiet.

"We have," replied the foreman.

"What is it, gentlemen?" "We find the defendant guilty of extortion, as charged in the indictment."

Colonel James asked the jury to be polled which was done, all saying "Gullty." Justice Barrett remanded McLaughlin for sentence until Monday, June 17, at 10 a. m.

When the jury left the presence of Justice Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, nine out of ten disinterested men in the crowded courtroom probably believed that the verdict would be speedy. As in the first trial, the testimony for the defence had consisted solely in an effort to contradict in part the testimony of Scagrist, the chie witness for the People. Inspector McLaughlin did not go on the stand to assert his innocence of the charge of extortion. His counsel labored for two hours in an apparent effort to induce some of the of "guilty." District-Attorney Fellows made what seemed to be an earnest appeal for justice, declaring that the safety of the country depended more upon the integrity of the jury-box than upon the

but it bore directly against the defendant. It been compelled to pay police tribute in the First Precinct when McLaughlin was the captain in men grew hard and grave as he went on.

Inspector McLaughlin followed the charge with close attention, but there was a smile on his lip speak to some friend, and many in the court-

Colonel James moved first to dismiss the indictment on the ground that the Grand Jury proceeded on mistaken evidence; next on the ground that Justices Ingraham and Barrett were designated Associate Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and that further proceedings would be illegal. These mo tions Justice Barrett denied. Colonel James The classes of '98 and '90 of Stevens Institute, Ho- then offered the designation of Justices Ingraham oken, had a lively time yesterday morning, and the and Barrett on evidence, but Justice Barrett de-

> Leo Schlesinger, who was the He said the meeting was accidental. Scagrist was standing on the sidewalk directing the tear-ing down of Niblo's Garden Theatre. The witness continued. "He said to me, 'I see you are on The subject of the charge-taking \$50-was talked about." Schlesinger repeated his testimony of the first trial to the effect that Sea-grist told him he could not injure McLaughlin; that his (Seagrist's) memory was not positive as that he had torn down many a building and evidence would not hurt him, and to tell Me Laughlin what he (Sengrist) said.

Mr. Rollins cross-examined Schlesinger, said he had been told this story about a dozen times. He said he had known McLaughlin twenty years. He said he used to meet the defendant at the Central Office about once a week, though he didn't always no to see him. He was of don't mind serving out the sentence so much on McLaughlin's bonds for inspector of Police. He was also on Captain Schultz's bond. Schles-

ball bond. MAKING UNIFORMS FOR THE FORCE.

Cross-examined further, Schlesinger said his father, Abraham Schlesinger, was a tailor and supplied uniforms to the Police Department. He didn't know how many uniforms he made. Witness had had only one business dealing with the defendant. He was secretary of the Manhattan Realty Company, and Inspector McLaughlin had \$1,200 invested in it. He knew about forty polleofficers. He made a memorandum of the conversation he had with Seagrist. Inspector McLaughlin asked him to make it.

After recess Jeremiah C. Lyons, the builder took the stand. He said he knew Scagrist, and had an interview with him about the middle of April last on the subject of McLaughlin.

William F. Lennon, a builder, was called by Colonel James. He said he knew Sengrist, and had had business transactions with him. He told of a conversation he had with Scagrist at the house of the latter a few days before April. Th witness said Seagrist said he "never paid any his head." A brick salesman, Levy, who accompanied him to Scagrist's house, heard the conversation had sailed for Europe May 5.

Edward F. Kinney, a fire Insurance adjuster and formerly a member of the Fire Patrol, in reply to Colonel James, said he remembered the fire that destroyed "The Commercial Advertiser" in September, 1891. He met James Burns. Colonel James asked what took place between Burns and the witness, but Mr. Rollins objected, and Justice Parrett sustained the objection. Colonel James then tried to get in evidence a conversation the witness had with Captain McLaughlin after his talk with Burns. This was also objected to, and was ruled out. "We except!" thundered Colonel James, but Justice Barrett ruled out everything pertaining to the conversation, and Colonel James consulted a few moments with his colleagues, and then suddenly said: "The defence rests." He then moved to dismiss the indictment on eight different grounds, but Justice Barrett overruled

Colonel James then began to sum up for the defence. He explained the difference between bribery and extortion. There was no evidence to show, he contended, that McLaushlin was ever at the building at Beaver and William sis, and nothing to connect him at all with the offence charged in the indictment. "The prosecution," he said, "have endeavored to bolster up their case by making the defendant responsible for all James Burns said and did, and have tried to prove that McLaugalin acted in criminal collusion with him." Colonel James then reviewed the testimony of the witches and the provent of the parade of the par

the record of the Inspector on the police force. "Will you find the defendant guilty of this offence," said he, "when Seagrist himself doubts it?"

COLONEL FELLOWS SUMS UP.

At the evening session Colonel Fellows began his address for the People. "This defendant," said, "is charged with extortion. If we can satisfy you that James Burns, the wardman, and the defendant at the bar acted in collusion, then

we have proved our case,"
"My friend, Colonel James, would have you believe that the Captain did not know Burns. I ask you to believe that when he asked that James Burns to be transferred to the First Precinct he asked because he knew what he wanted, because asked because he knew what he wanted, because he knew what James Burns was, and because he knew how far Burns could be trusted." Colonel Fellows said Burns was the man who told Gailligan to go to see the Captain. "Burns was the man who said he would fix it, and he was the man who got the money. Burns was the man who saw the Captain."

Colonel Fellows then referred to the evidence of

who saw the Captain."

Colonel Fellows then referred to the evidence of Lincoln, a part of which he read. Coming down to the charge upon which the Indictment was founded, "It does not matter," said Colonel Fellows, "who got the money on November 21, 1891, provided that Burns acted as the criminal agent of the defendant. It makes no difference whether the money first passed into the hands of Burns or into the hands of the defendant, provided they acted together for a criminal purpose. If there was money paid to one, there was money paid to both, and if a threat was made by one, a threat

Justice Barrett began his charge to the jury at 5 o'clock. He spoke in a low tone of voice, but, ugh he looked exhausted, he went on with his

# ONE MORE TO THE TROLLEY DEATH LIST.

HENRY BOYESEN RUN OVER AND KILLED IN BEOOKLYN-CONFLICTING STORIES TOLD AS TO HIS END.

Henry Royesen, thirty-five years old, of No. 94 Georgia-ave., Brooklyn, a switchman in the emwas run over by an empty open car at the Eas clock, receiving injuries from which he died two was one of the strangest that has happened on the trolley lines in Brooklyn. Boyesen's duty was to switch cars from the up track after the trip had been finished to the down track, and get them ready for the down trip.

had switched No. 288 to the down track, pulling down the trolley pole while the power was partly turned on and holding the pole down till the car the down track. Then Boyesen carried the troller pole and walked to what would be the rear of the car on the down trip. He stooped down to push in

Wares.

Hoyesen took the place of a striker last winter, and one of the first men to reach him was an old employe, William Hardy, of No. 131 Vermont-st. There was an infounded rumor affout to the effect that some malicious person turned the power on No. 208 purposely while Royesen was fixing the fender, but the company officials put little faith in the

DEATHS IN THE WALLACE FAMILY.

DR. WILLIAM B. WALLACE AND HIS SON BOTH

DIE FROM PNEUMONIA. Dr. William B. Wallace, fifty-three years old, a well-known physician, died suddenly yesterday morning from pneumonia, after an illness or fifteen days, at his home, No. 14 East Sixtleth-st. Exactly en hours later his oldest son, Dr. Alphonse M Wallace, twenty-seven years old, died in the next

room, also from pneumonia.

Dr. Wallace, sr., was born in Limerick County,
Ireland, and was educated in England and also at Dublin. He married a Miss Hanna M. Hickey in In the seventies he came to this country and irgeons, in this city. He was appointed School arge practice in this city and was a member of Medical Legal Society. Catholic Club and United se Medical Legal Society. Catholic Club and United electation. When Parnell visited this country, in 75 fer Wallinge had charge of the preparations of his reception. Of late years for Wallace has avoided extensively throughout the country, or atting Land League societies. The younger for Wallace was born in this city and was clucated at the public schools and St. rancis Xavier's College. He studied medicine at a following the with the Department of Charities and Coraction as one of the examining physicians. It was falled attaching at his father's sick bed that he as stricken with pneumonia rine days ago.

DERS WILL NEED A STENOGRAPHER IN JAIL Terre Haute, Ind., June 7.-Eugene V. Debs is putelly waiting to be recommitted to fail. As bested the mandate. He thinks that he will re-ceive a telegram calling him to Chicago to-day. Debs is working at the A. R. U business as much as possible, getting all the general work cleared

as the delay on my work for the A. R. U. I will take my desk and all things necessary to my office work with me. I have a large trunk packed with these attendy. It will be necessary for me to have a structure with me also to handle my correspondence. As near as I can figure it. I can reduce my sentence to about five and a half months, which will let me out about November I. So it is not such an awful thing after all. The only observed in the sentence of the sentence."

A FUGITIVE SURRENDERS TO THE POLICE. Rochester, N. Y., June 7.-A dark-eyed man, rather short and slim, his hair and short-cut beard and mustache streshed with gray, and attired in a wellthis morning and asked to see the chief. He said his name was Granville W. Nichols, and that two lears ago, while in the employ of John Jacquelin & Co., stock and grain brokers, of No. 71 Broadway, He was a bookkeeper and stole the money when in a A relative became his surery and he was released, After being released he went to Port Richmond, S. I., to see his wife and children, and his friends S. I. to see his wife and children, and his friends prevailed upon him to run away. That night he started for Canada. He says he has repretted the step ever since. He arrived in Canada the following day, and remained there up to last night, when he came here. Yesterday he arrived in Port Hope, and visited the United States Consul and told him the story. The consul advised Nichols to come to Rochester. Nichols is fifty years of age, and a few years ago had a seat in the New-York Stock Exchange, which he sold. He has wealthy relatives living in and around New York, according to his story.

SENATOR BRICE BUYS A ROAD.

Akron, Ohlo, June 7.—The Pittsburg, Akron and Western Ratiroad, which was built eight years ago by Pursburg parties with the idea of selling it as the connecting link of a trunk line, has at last been put into a position to fill that object. The road today passed into the hands of Senator Cavin S. Brice, by whom it will be put into first-class con-action and become part of the system of the Lake Eric and Western, Chelman, Hamilton and Day-ton and Wheeling and Lake Eric. Last October the road was sold under a roortgage held by the Central Trust Company to a syndicate of creditors, by whom it was to-day transferred to Senator Brice. D. P. Reghardt, of Pittsburg, who owns the Akren and Newcarte road, now under construction, will prob-

New-London, Conn., June 7.-Arrangements for the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Patomae here on June 18 and 19 are advancing rapidly toward completion. Acting Secretary of the Navy Ransay has notified Mayor Johnston that the United States ships Atlanta and Raleigh have been ordered to proceed to New-London by June IX, to be present during the visit of the society. Brigader-General Haven, of the Connecticut National Guard, has been appointed a arsaal of the parade, which will include the Army of the Potomac, militia, blue jackets, Grand Army posts and others. The meetings of the Army of the Potomac and various Army corps are to be held in the armory.

MR. KELSEY AND THE LAW.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO THE MERCER

COUNTY GRAND JURY.

GATORS IN REGARD TO THE OFFENCES

CHARGED AGAINST THE NEW-JERSEY SECRETARY OF STATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Trenton, June 7.-There is little peace of mind for Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey these days. Yesterday members of the Legislature circulated a petition calling for his impeachment, and to-day the Mercer County Grand Jury, which is reinvestigating the State House frauds, filed into court and asked for special instructions from Justice Gummere, their ques-tions plainly indicating that the jurors had Mr. Kelsey's case in mind. Justice Gummere expounded the law fully on the different points

raised, and the jury returned to their delibera-

tions. No indictments were presented, and it is

not expected that any will be handed into court

before next week. The full text of Justice Gum-

mere's charge follows:

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Having been informed by the prosecutors that you desire the Court to instruct you upon certain matters relative to the duties of public officers and their criminal responsibility in the discharge thereof, I have asked your attendance here this morning for the purpose of charging you with reference to those matters regarding which you have requested my instruction. The first question which you have submitted to me is this: Is a State officer who is instructed with the calection of State funds and with the calection of State funds and the forfailure to make such report thereof the forfailure to make such report thereof the forfailure to make such report that once a year? I charge upon the forfailure to make such report that once a year? I charge you further officers done with a frauduon the part of the state officers done with a frauduon on the part of the state officers done with a frauduon of the part of the state officers done with a frauduon of the part of the state officers done with a frauduon of the part of the state officers is done with a frauduon of the part of the state officers is done with a frauduon of the part of the state officers is such by statute at a certain sum and an extra allowance is made to him for cerk nire. Is it an indictable offence for such officer to appropriate to his own use such portion of this extra allowance as is not actually expended in the payment of his clerks? My instruction on this matter is that the right of more to appropriate to his own use such portion of this extra allowance, and that unless the meaning of the statute be perfectly clear, and unless such officer has appropriated such unexpended balances is a matice down which you have a such officer has appropriated such unexpended balance to his own use, knowing that he has no legal right to do so, he has not subjected himse, it or criminal responsibility even if it should afterward be judically deter

money taken. The intention to appropriate and the intention to repay at some future time are two different operations of the mind. The wrongful conversion of the Stare's funds must necessarily procede the restitution thereof; the first will be complete before there is a possibility of commencing the second, and whatever may be the purpose of such officer ultimately to do, the offence prohibited by the statute is complete when a fraudulent intent to make a full appropriation of the money intrusted to him is carried into effect. When this is done a resolution to make restitution at some future period, no matter how honestly entertained, will not relieve him of criminal responsibility.

A still further question upon which you have asked my instruction is whether the appropriation of a public officer to himself of the profits which have been acquired by him in the personal use of public money intrusted to his care is an indictable offence. What I have already charged you in regard to conversion by a public officer of funds committed to his charge fully answers this question. The notion that a public officer may keep back the interest or profit that he has received upon a deposit of public money is absolutely without foundation. It is a clear breach of trust, and if done with a transludent intent is indictable as an embezzlement.

The last question which you have submitted to me is this: If the evidence produced before your hody shall show that there has been a violation of the reliminal law in any of the ways to which I have referred by any of the officers of this State, for what offence should such officer be indicted? Every public officer who, in the discharge of the duties of the officer who, in the discharge of the State to his own use may be indicted for embezzlement. In case the evidence produced before your hody shall frandalent intent converted the moneys of the State to his own use may be indicted for embezzlement. The final may be the deficer who has with frandalent intent sony from the first form of such

to call the caucus without a petition.

BARBERS WANT TO USE THEIR RAZORS

THE PROOKLYN ASSOCIATION RAISES MONEY TO TEST THEIR RIGHT TO SHAVE CUS-TOMERS ON SUNDAYS.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Boss Barbers' Association held vesterday afternoon at Atlon Hall, in Wall-st., a committee of five was appointed to act as trustees for the association and employ counset as trustees for the association and employ coun-sel to obtain an injunction to restrain the police from interfering with their business by compelling them to close on Sundays. The committee is made up of George Oberst, Jacob Merkert, William Reiss, up of George Oberst, Jacob Merkerf, Winam Reiss, Jehn Mitchell and S. Pizza. The committee was furnished with \$250 to give the lawyer as a retainer. More than one thousand barbers attended the meeting, and there was much indignation against the bill which compels them to close on Sunday. A resolution was curried that each chair in every shop be assessed \$1\$, the money to be used in defraying the expenses.

COLONEL DUPONT HAS NOT WITHDRAWN, Wilmington, Del., June 7.—In response to a question by a reporter of "The Morning News," Colonel Henry A. Dupont, who received fifteen votes for United States Senator at the final session of the Delaware General Assembly, said to-day:

Delaware General Assembly, said to-day:

I was surprised to hear yesterday that a report was current in the lower part of the State that I did not intend to claim a seat in the United States Senate. This report is without foundation. I absolutely approve of the protest made in the joint convention of the General Assembly against the participation of Governor Watson in the proceedings of that body, and propose at the proper time and in the proper place to have an adjudication made not only of my claim, but of the right of the people of this State to be fully represented in the senate of the United States.